

Name: _____

Power of Flowers
End of Unit Assessment – Study Guide

- 1) Know the difference between a science fruit and a science vegetable.
 - A science fruit has seeds, while a science vegetable does not. Remember that a science fruit, even though it may not be sweet, is still considered a fruit even if it has seeds.
- 2) Bees help flowers and flowers help bees.
 - Bees help flowers because they move pollen from one flower to the other. But flowers help bees because they give the bees a drink of nectar.
- 3) Describe how plants get most of their traits from their parents, and how this helps plant growers make new varieties of plants.
 - Even though plants get most of their traits from their parents, no two babies of a parent are exactly alike. So plant growers can select those little differences and keep selecting those over time to make a new variety.
- 4) Most clover plants have three leaves, but every once in a while, you can find a four-leafed clover. Discuss if you think selection could be used to create a five-leafed clover? Why or why not?
 - I think selection could be used to create a five-leafed clover, because no two babies are exactly alike. A plant grower would have to select four-leaf clover plants as parents, and wait until they had a five-leafed clover baby.

Know the following definitions:

6. **Pollen** is the powdery stuff that has to be moved from one flower to another in order for a plant's seed pods to form. It is often yellow in color.
7. Babies **inherit** most of the traits of their parents.
8. The **stigma** is the sticky, center part of a flower where pollen must land, in order for a plant's seed pod to develop.
9. At the base of any flower is a little container that holds a plant's eggs. Scientists call this the **ovary**.
10. **Nectar** is the sugary liquid that a plant makes in order to attract animals (like bees) to land on its flowers.
11. **Selection** is the process used by plant growers to make bigger, better varieties of plants for us to enjoy.
12. Any plant part we eat which does not contain seeds or does not taste sweet, we call a **vegetable**.

13. When we use selection to change a wild plant, we call the new plant a variety.
14. Color, size, shape, and taste are all examples of traits we can select and change in a plant.
15. When a bee crawls into a flower, it brushes against the flower's pollen dusters.
16. If a plant part we eat tastes sweet, or if it has seeds, then we call it a fruit.
17. Any animal that helps pollen get from one flower to another, we call it a pollinator.

Know the following parts of a flower:

stigma

pollen duster

ovary (place where the seed pod will form)

